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Article

A VISIT TO THE CYBER-SPACE MALL: WHO OWNS A WEB SITE ADDRESS?

Julie W. Meder

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The location of a business or other entity on the Internet (its cyberspace address) is identified by its domain name. Many businesses seek to use readily recognizable names as domain names so that potential visitors can quickly locate their web sites. Because a single domain name can identify only one web site, trademark owners and web site owners have clashed over who owns the rights to a particular domain name. The status of these clashes as of January 1997 and possible solutions to the problem considered by that date are reviewed.

Comments

CONVENIENCE VS. CONFIDENTIALITY: AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY ON THE ATTORNEY-CLIENT PRIVILEGE 1011

THE ERROR OF *ECKLES*: WHY SENIORITY RIGHTS PRESENT AN UN-DUE HARDSHIP FOR EMPLOYEES WITH DISABILITIES 1023

Recent Decisions

SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY — GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR DEFENSE — IMPLIED WARRANTY OF SPECIFICATIONS — IMPLIED CONTRACTUAL INDEMNIFICATION — The United States Supreme Court held that the federal government cannot be liable in contract for breach of implied-in-law warranties by government contractors who incur expenses in defending third party tort claims arising from the contractors' compulsory production of war materials in accordance with government-furnished specifications.

Hercules, Inc. v. United States, 116 S. Ct. 981 (1996) 1045

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW — CRIMINAL PROCEDURE — EQUAL PROTECTION — PROSECUTORIAL DISCRETION — SELECTIVE PROSECUTION — The United States Supreme Court held that evidence tending to show different treatment of similarly situated individuals is required to obtain discovery in support of a selective prosecution claim.

United States v. Armstrong, 116 S. Ct. 1480 (1996) 1073

LABOR LAW — NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT — GOOD FAITH DOUBT AS TO MAJORITY STATUS — The United States Supreme Court held that an employer with a good faith doubt as to a union's majority status must make known the doubt as soon as it arises or the union's power to negotiate and accept a bargaining agreement for its members remains in effect.

Auciello Iron Works, Inc. v. National Labor Rel. Bd., 116 S. Ct. 1754 (1996) 1093